

# Applications of Deep Learning for High-Throughput Imaging

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# High-Throughput Imaging (HTI)

PI

Experimental perturbation

Imaging-based cellular assay

Phenotypic change

Automated liquid handling



Janus



EL406

High-throughput microscopy

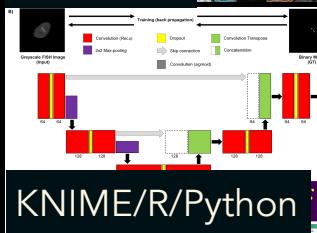


CV7000

High-content image analysis



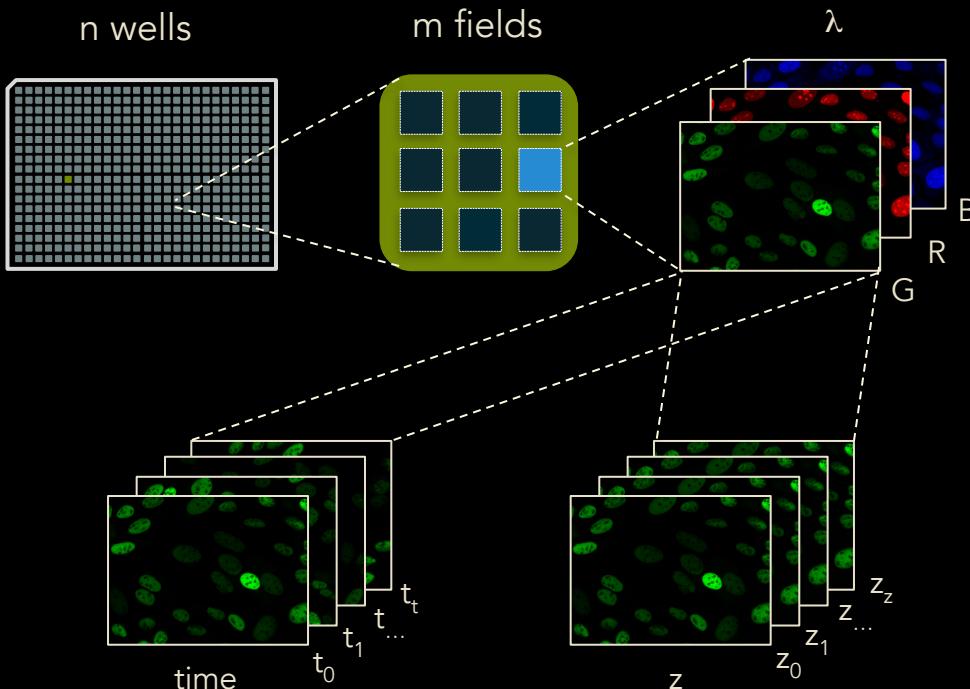
Columbus



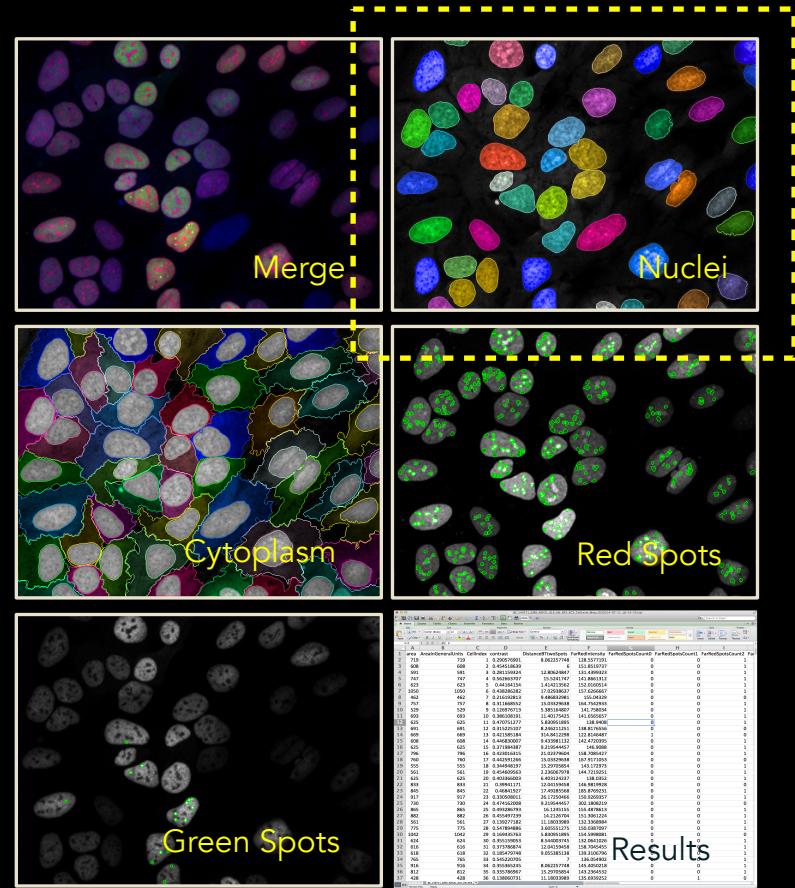
Up to:

- $10^4$  Wells
- $10^4$  Cells/Well
- $10^2$  Feat./Cell

# High-Throughput Acquisition and Analysis



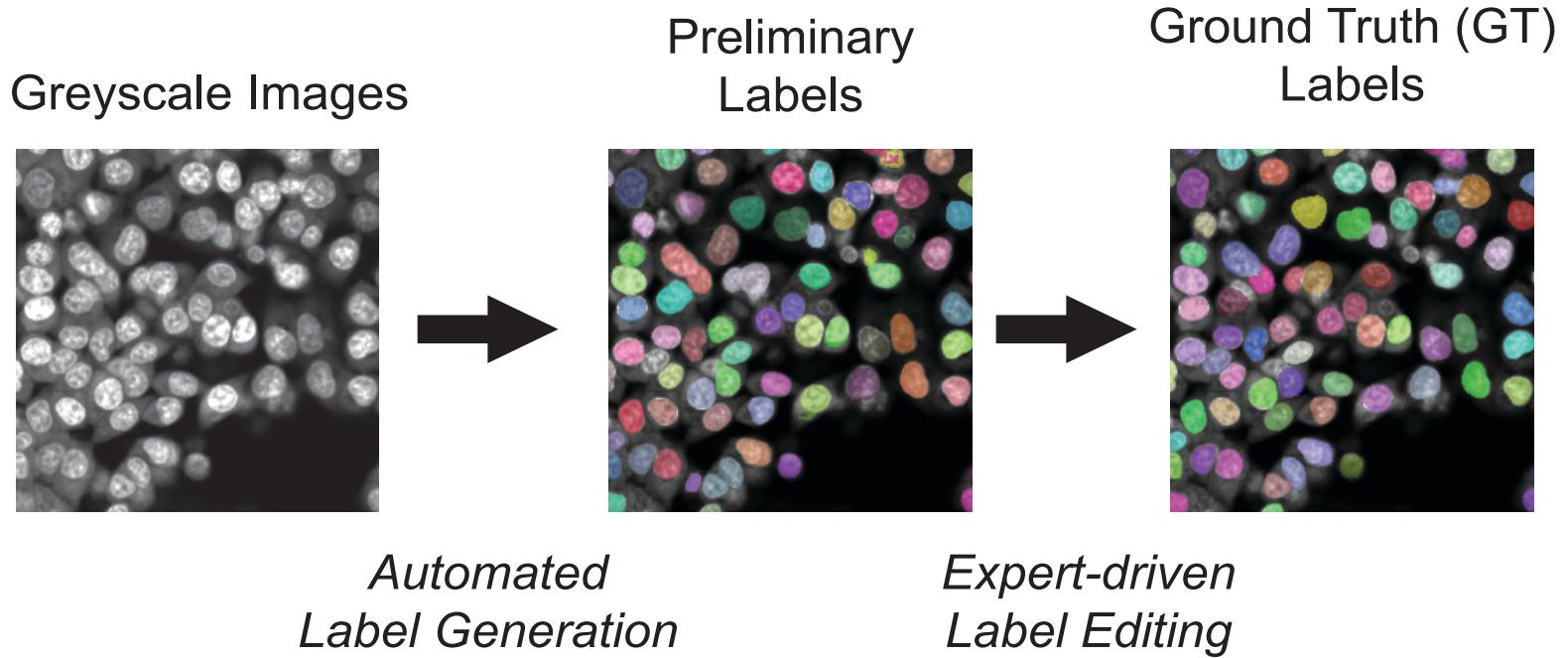
$$2D \text{ images/day} = n * m * \lambda * z * t \approx \text{up to } 2*10^5$$



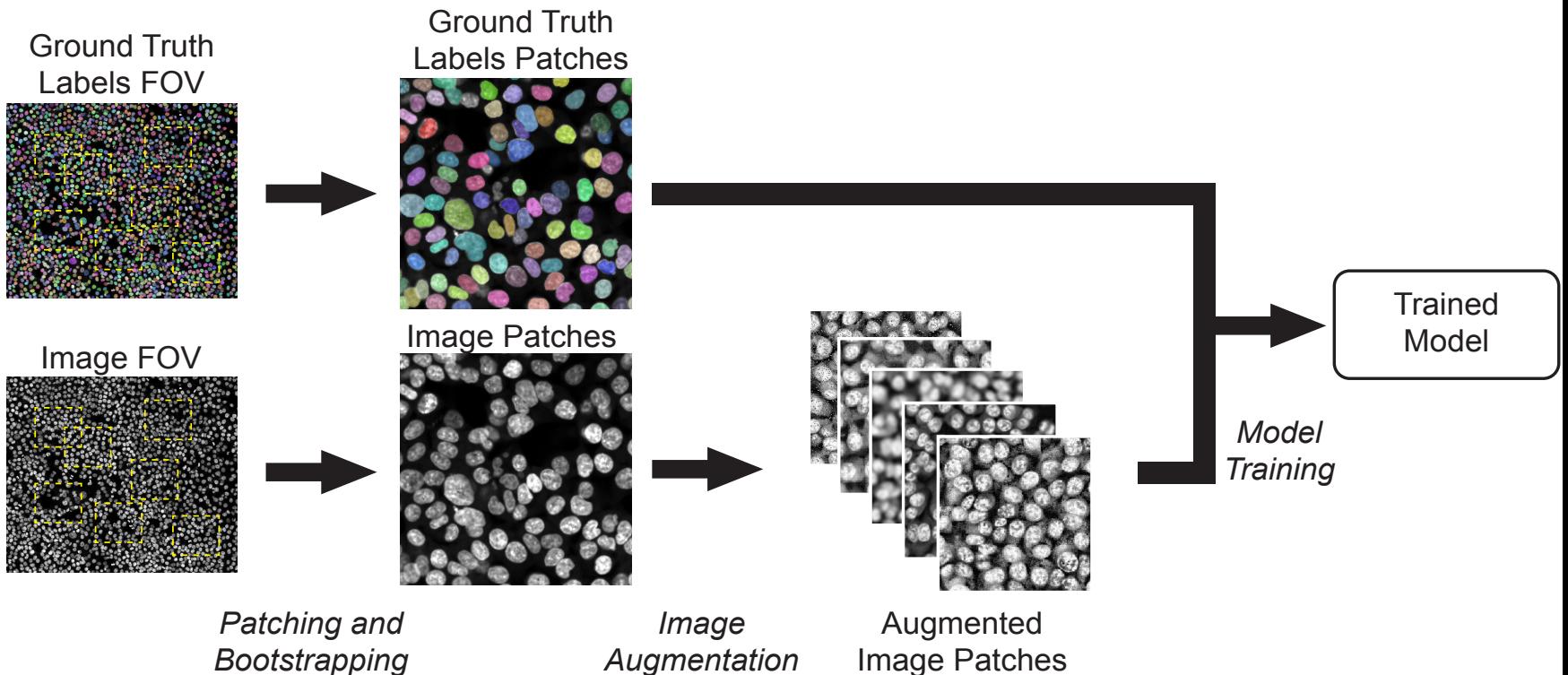
# Deep Learning for Nucleus Segmentation

- Accurate Detection:
  - 90%-95% accuracy
- Practical:
  - Trainable with ~ 10 FOVs (~500 - 1,000 objects)
  - Fast inference (~ 1s/FOV)
- Robust and Generic:
  - Different cell types
  - Different magnifications
  - Different confluency

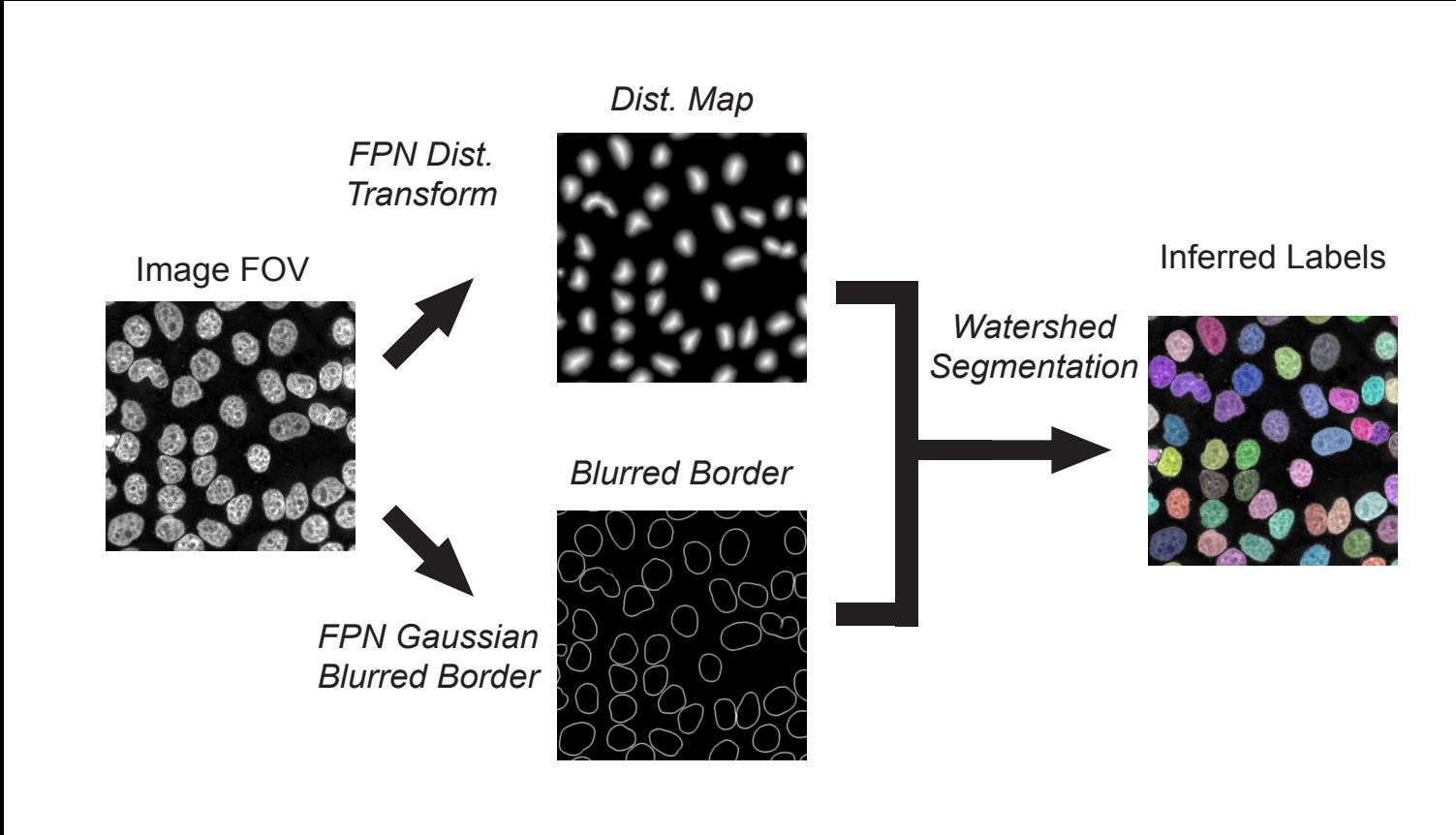
# Semi-automated GT Label Generation



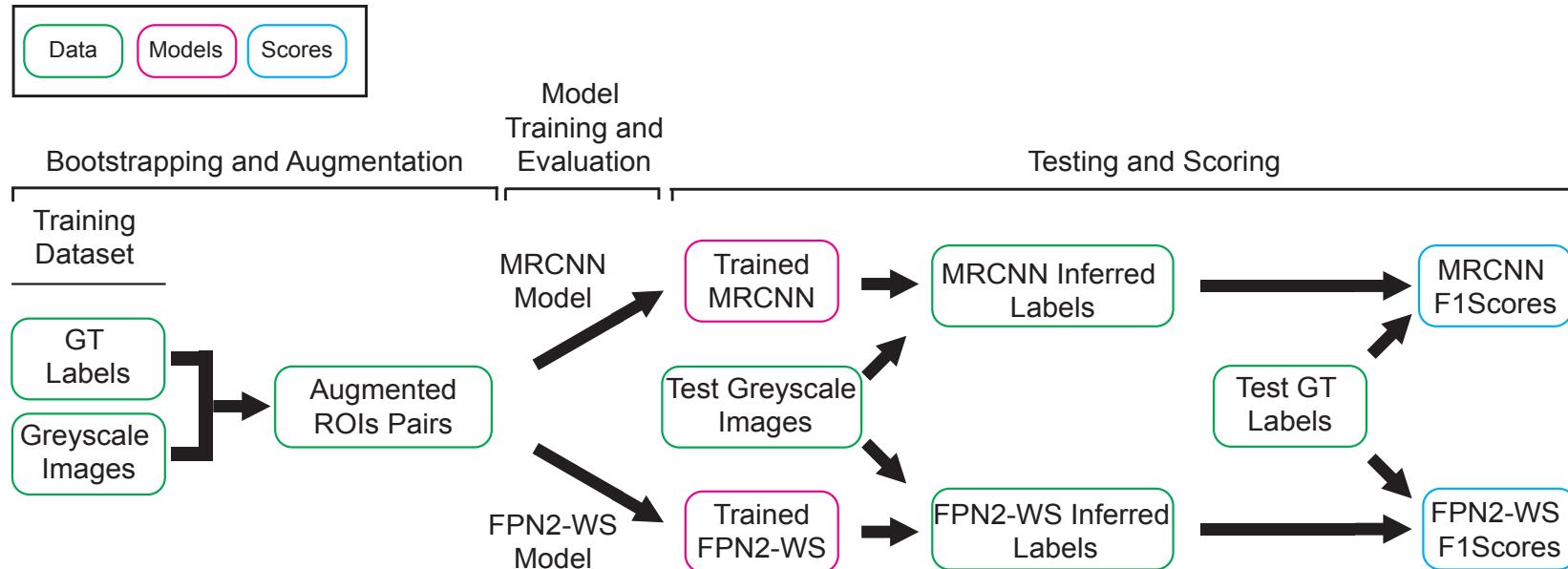
# Image Augmentation and Bootstrapping



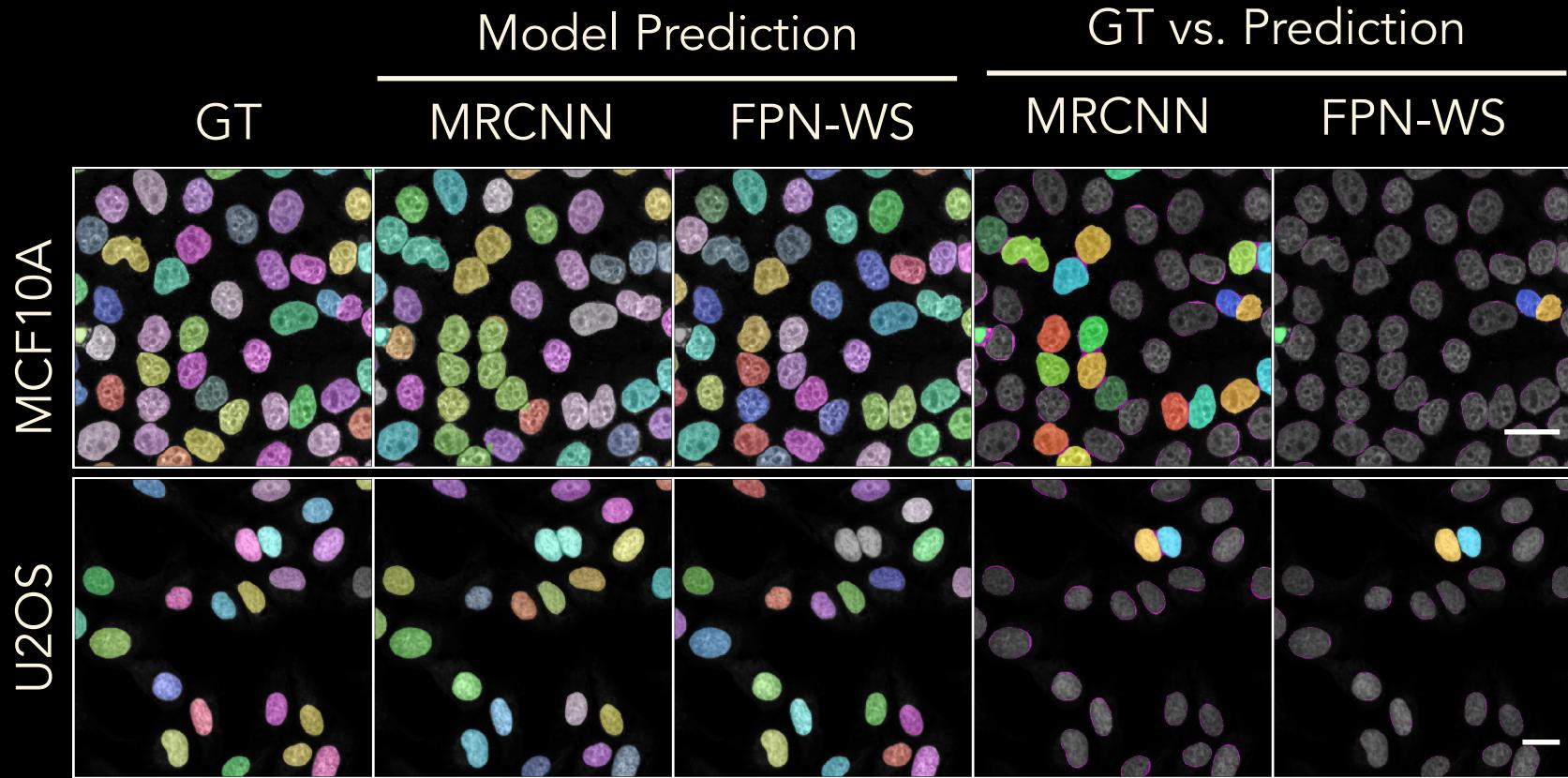
# Feature Pyramid Networks (FPN)-Watershed (WS)



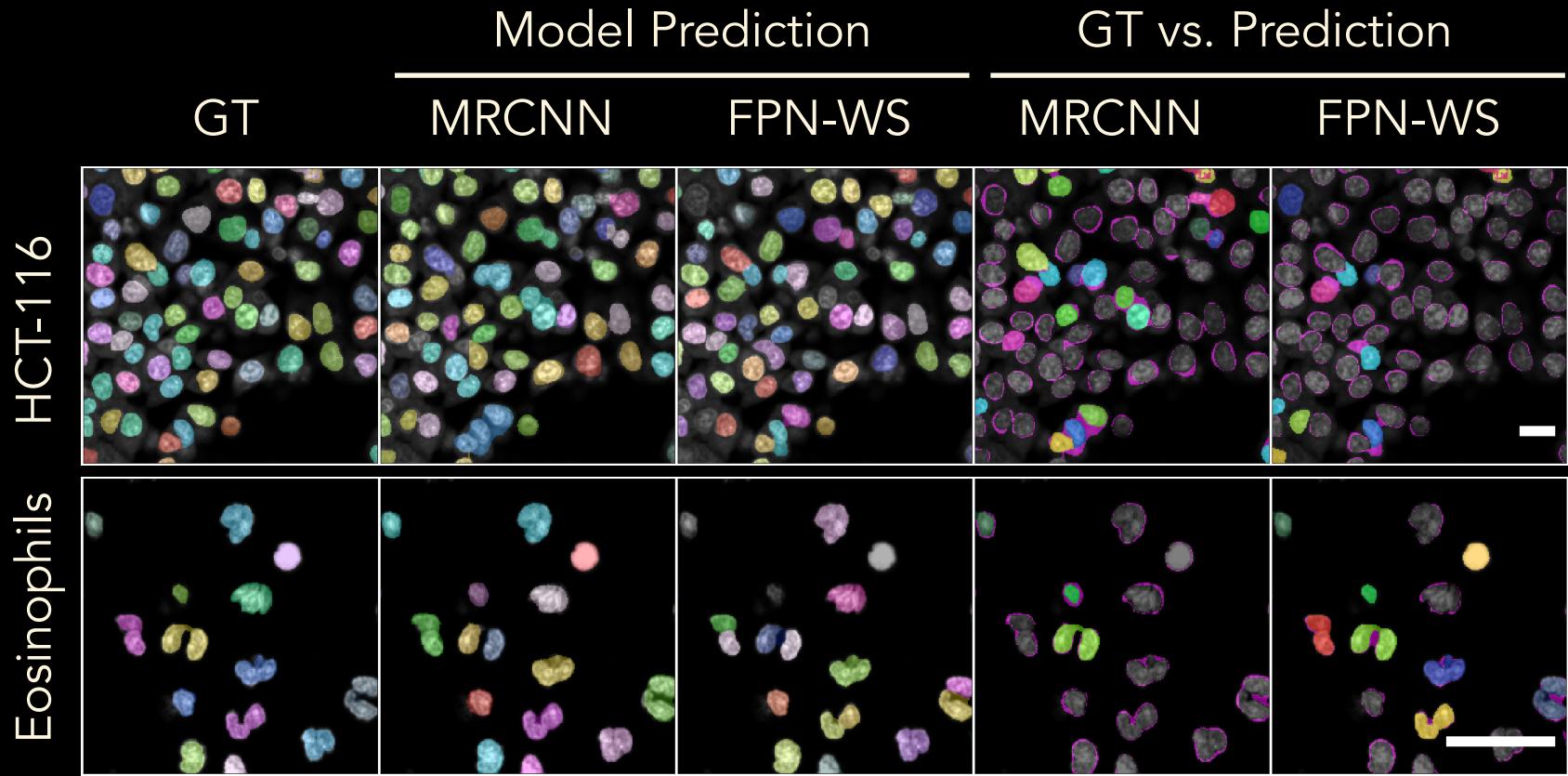
# Pipeline for Training and Testing DL Models



# DL Models Trained on MCF10A Images (1)



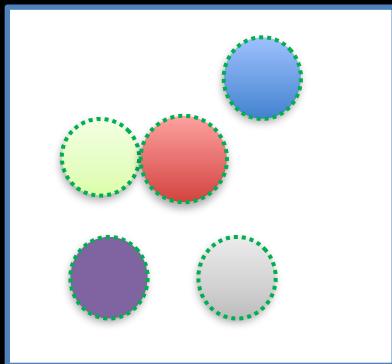
# DL Models Trained on MCF10A Images (2)



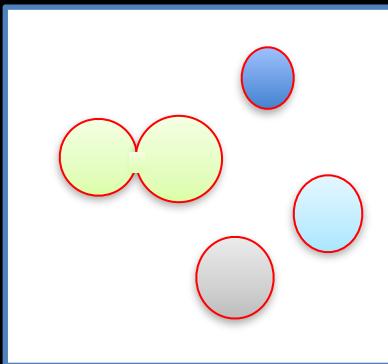
# F1 Score to Measure Inference Performance

$$F1(t) = TP(t)/(TP(t) + (FP(t) + FN(t))/2)$$

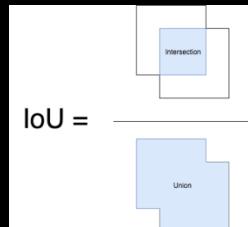
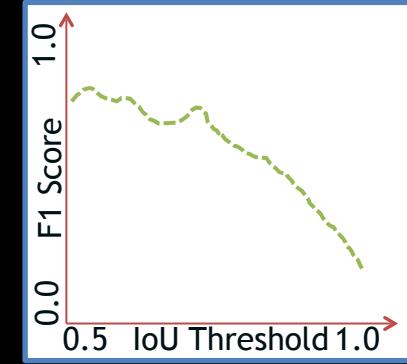
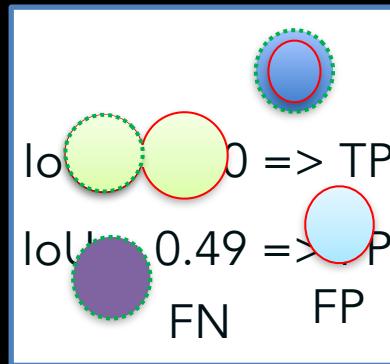
$$\text{IoU}(\text{Threshold}) = 0.50$$



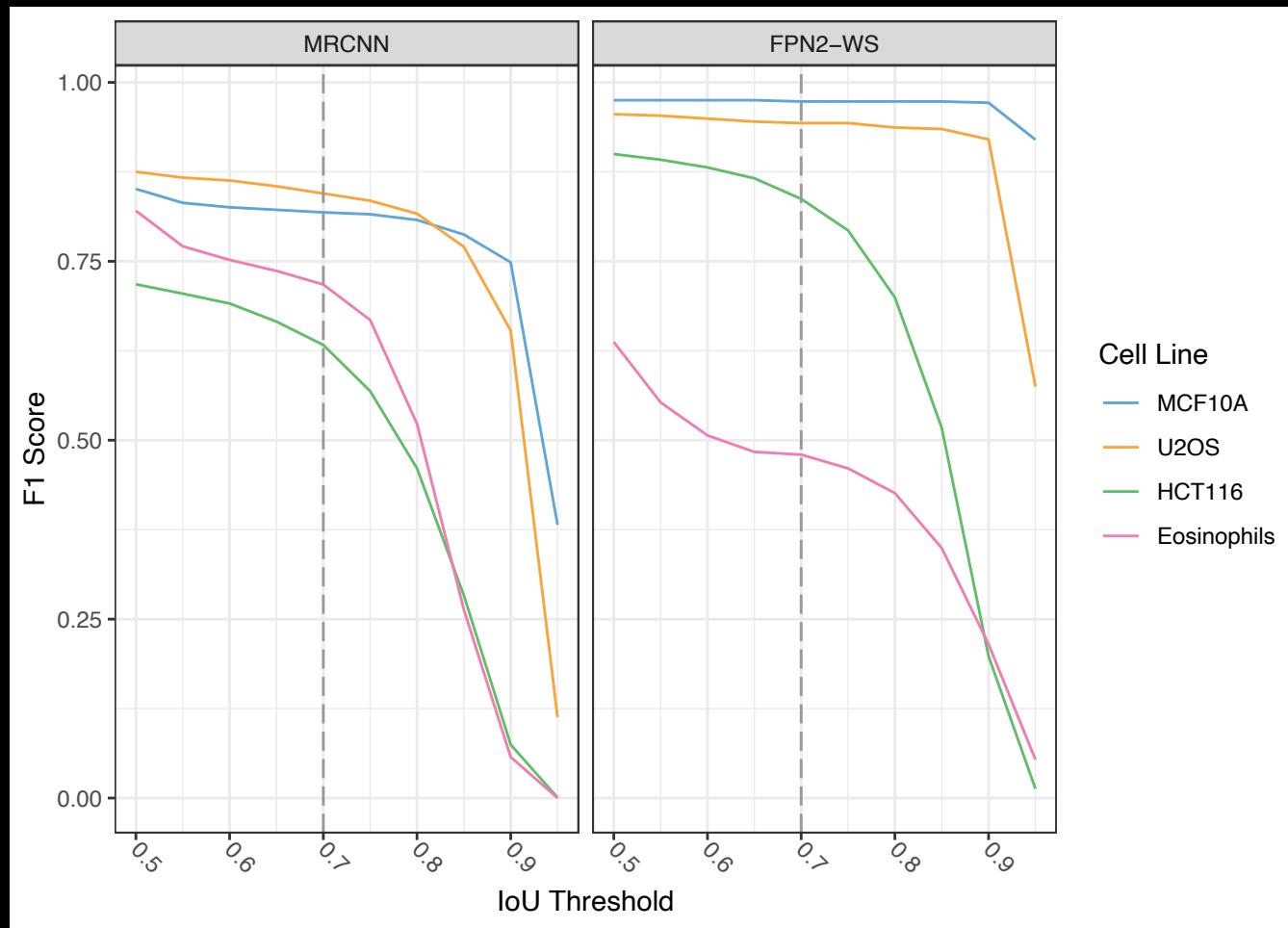
Ground Truth



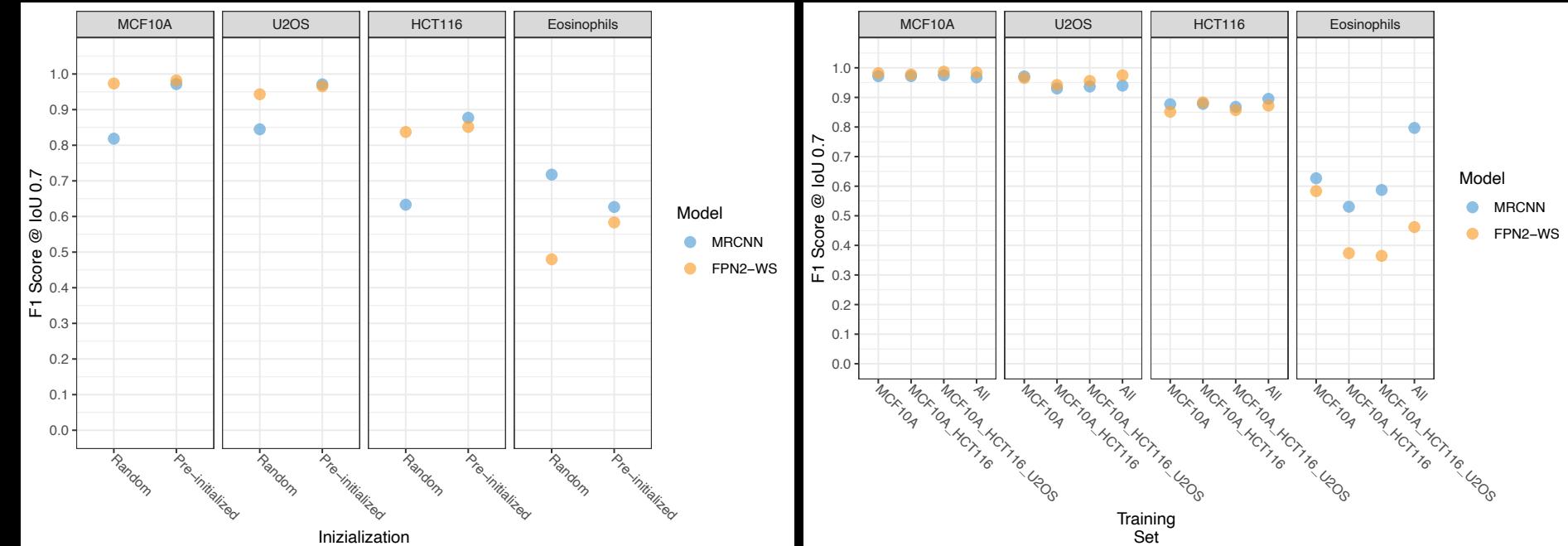
Prediction



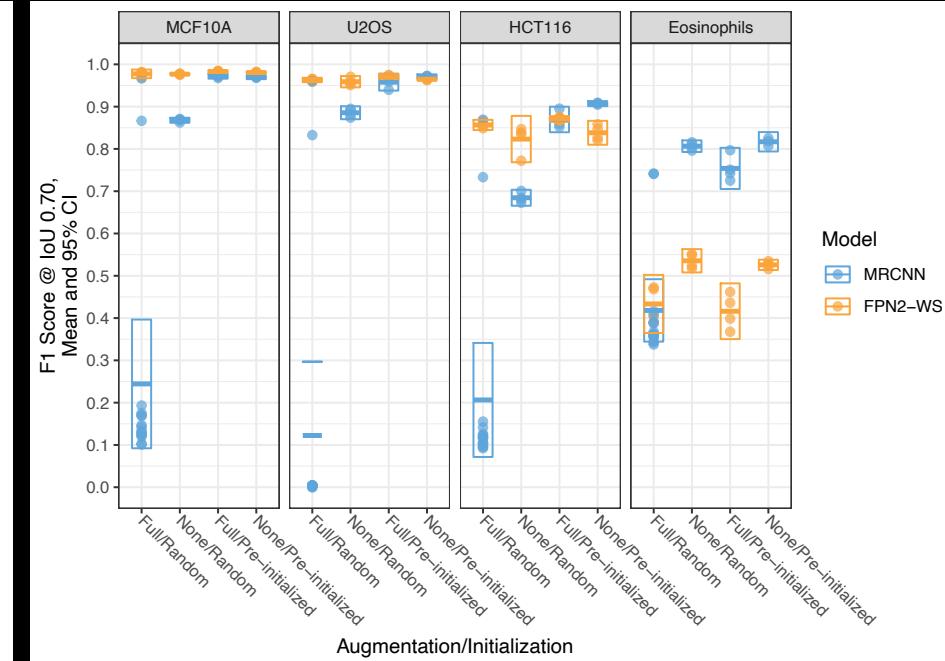
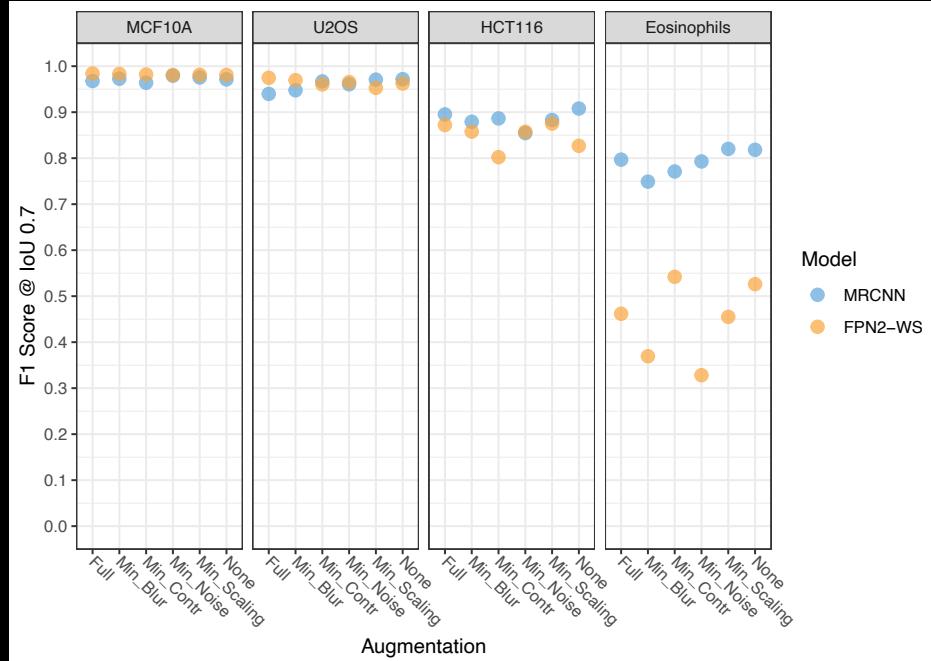
# Inference Performance of Baseline DL Models



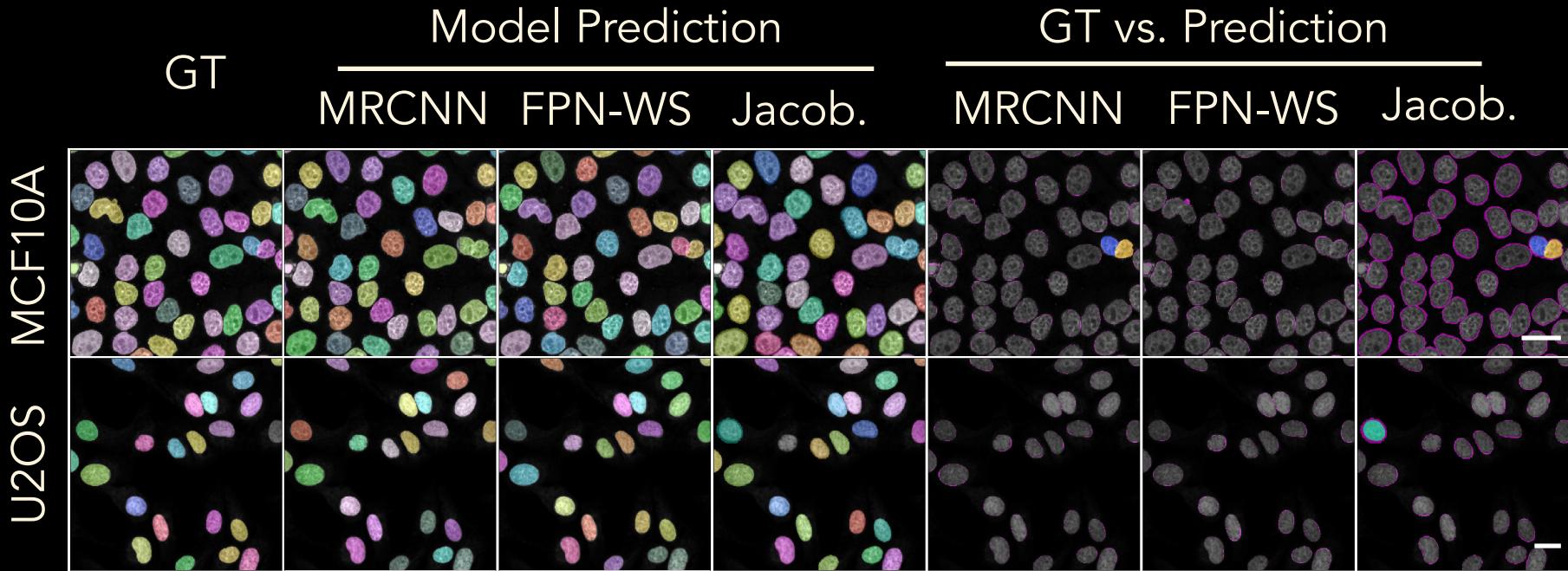
# Transfer Learning Improves MRCNN Performance



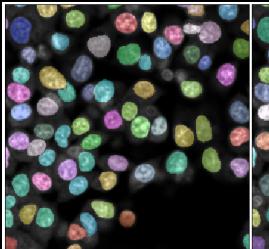
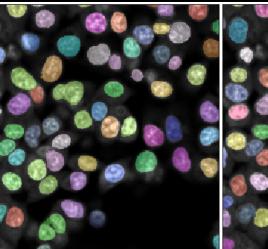
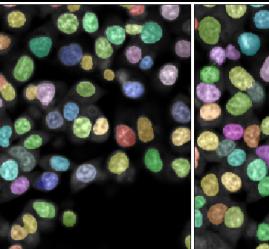
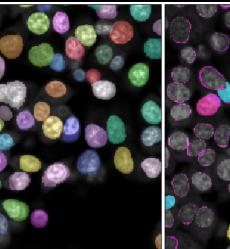
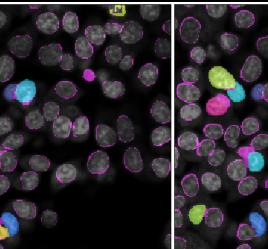
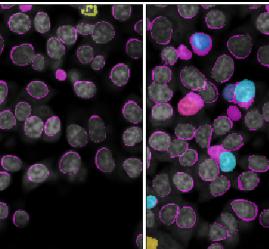
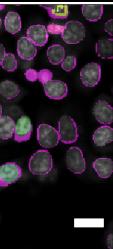
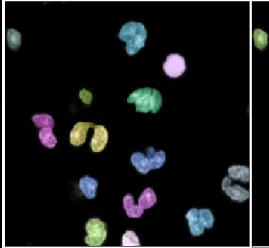
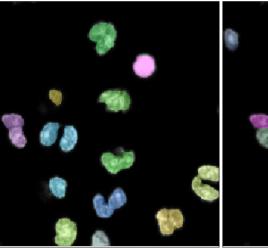
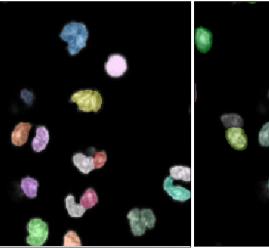
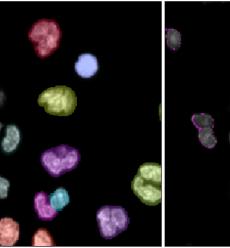
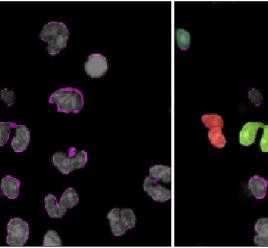
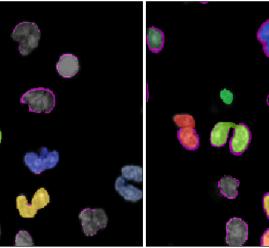
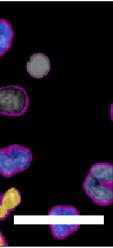
# Image Augmentation is not Required



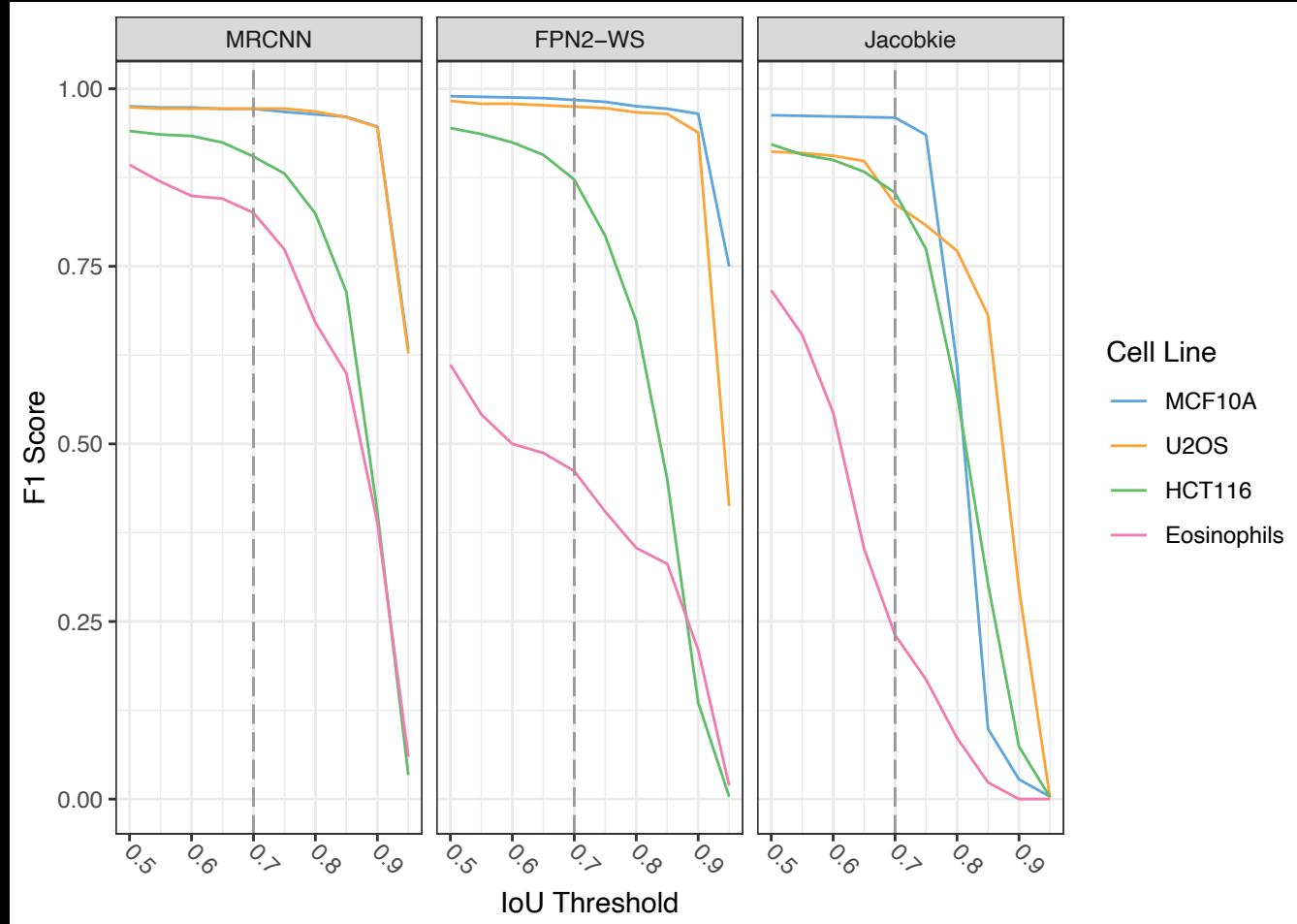
# Final DL Models (1)



# Final DL Models (2)

	Model Prediction				GT vs. Prediction		
	GT	MRCNN	FPN-WS	Jacob.	MRCNN	FPN-WS	Jacob.
HCT-116							
Eosin.							

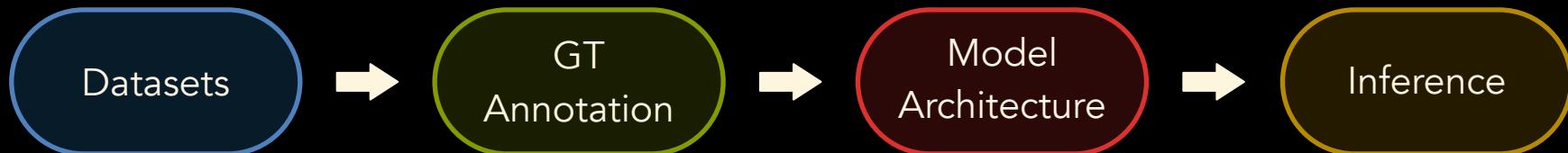
# Final Models Performance



# Summary 1)

- Semi-automated computational pipeline for DL models training/testing
- Transfer learning can improve performance by using networks weights obtained from training on everyday objects
- Training vs. out of the box: it depends...
- Other DL applications: classification, denoising, inpainting

# Future Areas of Improvement for DL in Bioimaging



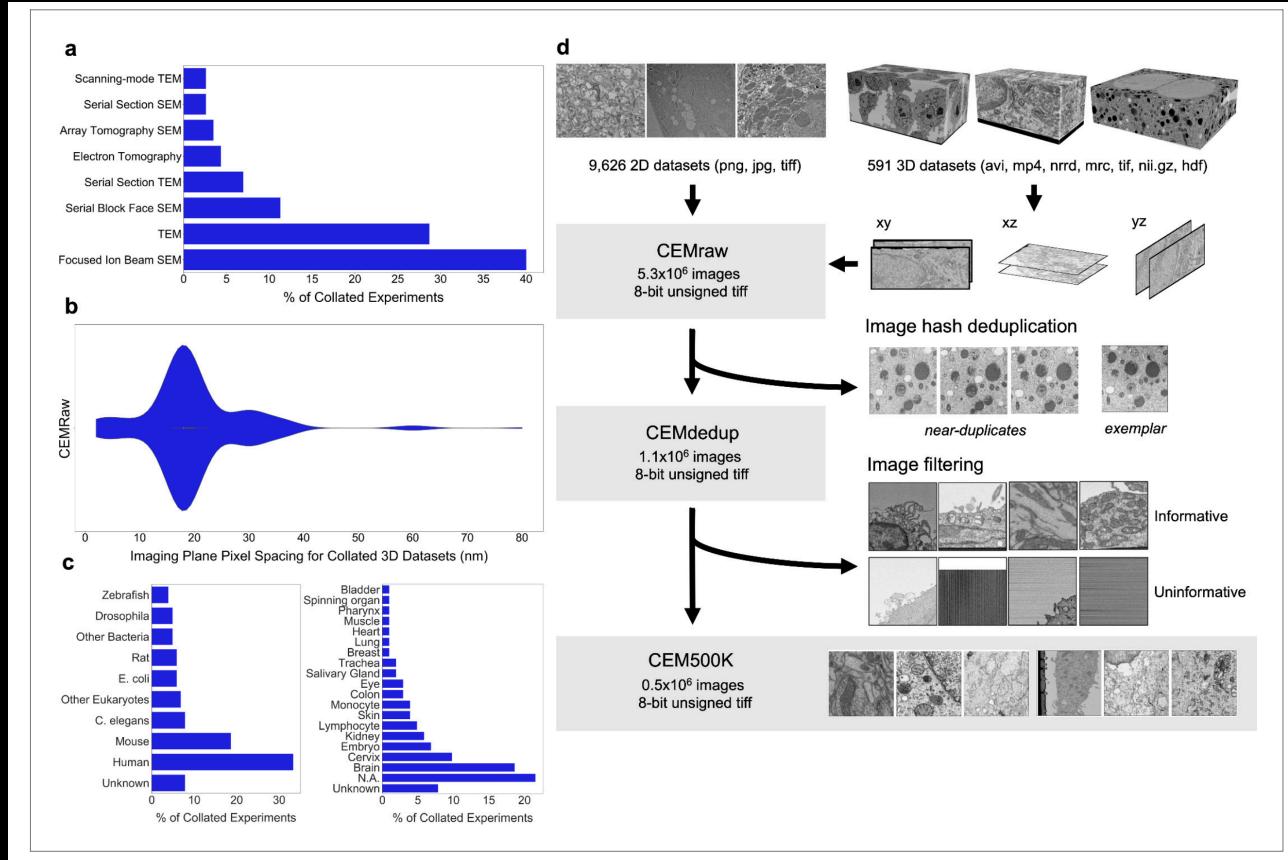
Size  
Variety  
Quality

Interactive  
Easy to use  
Train. Integrated

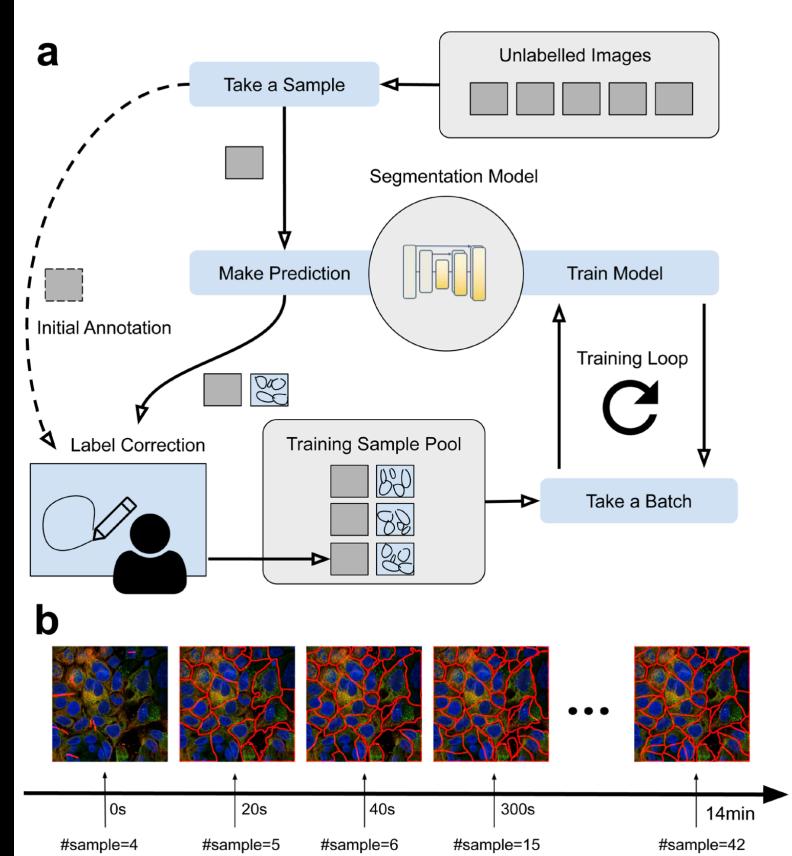
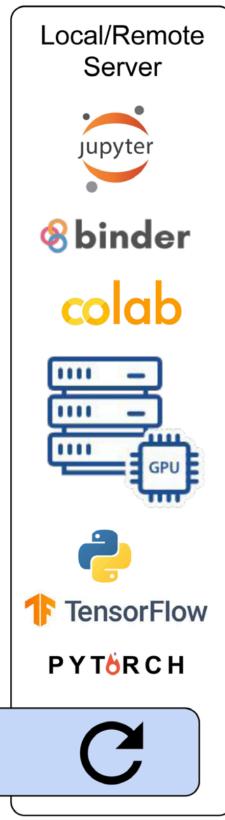
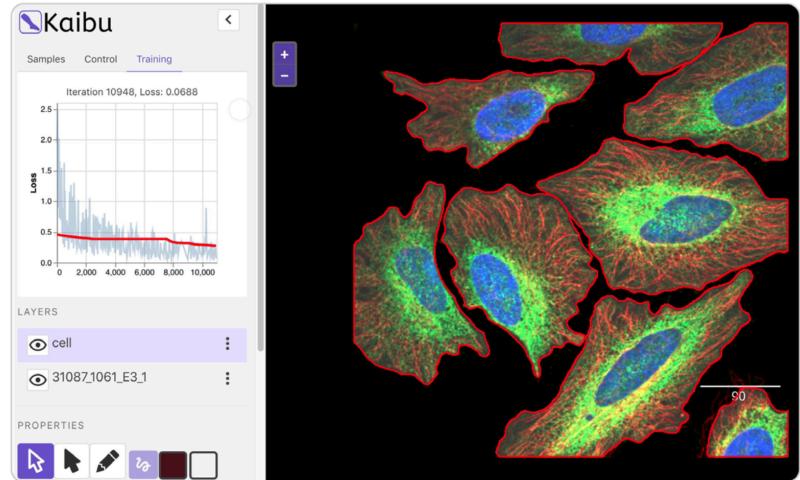
Accurate  
Fast  
Generic

Scalable  
Cost effective  
Easy to use

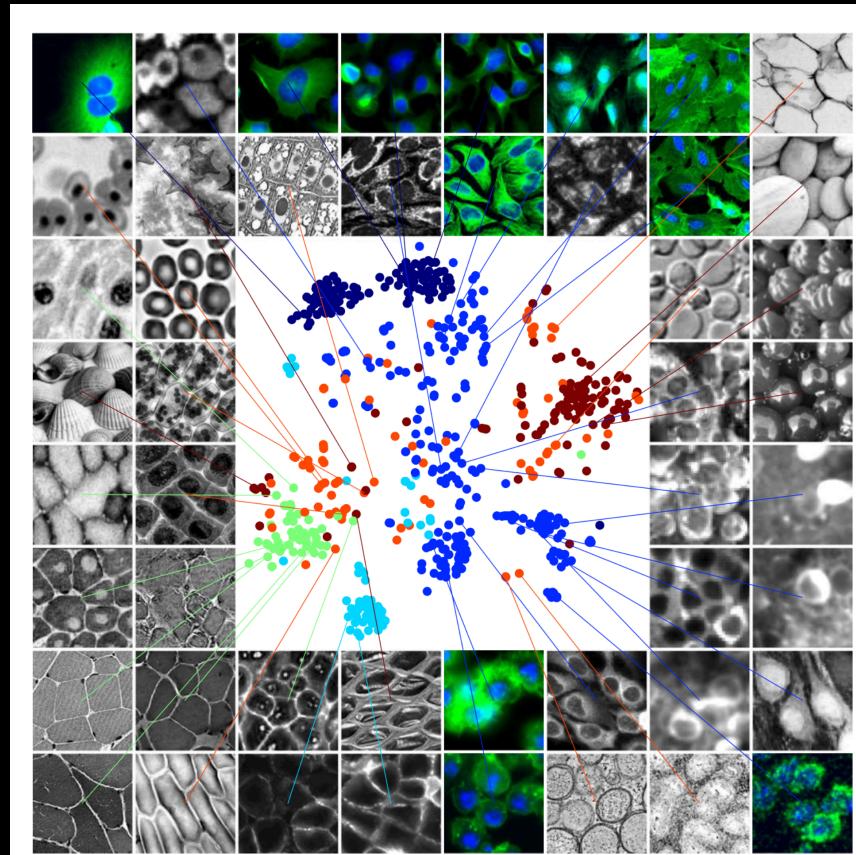
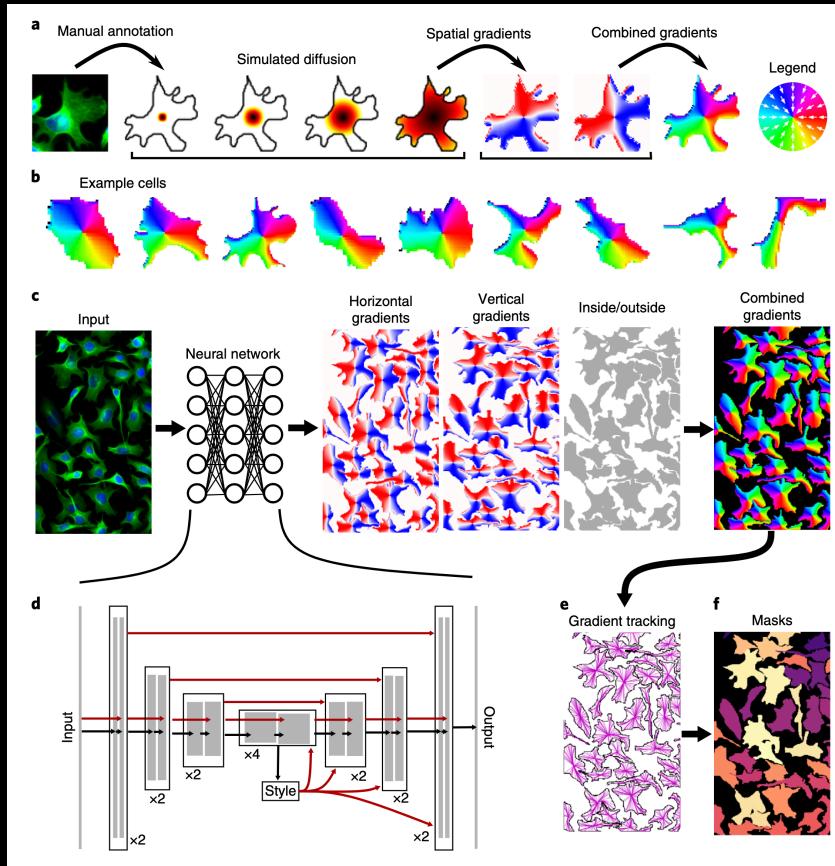
# CEM500K



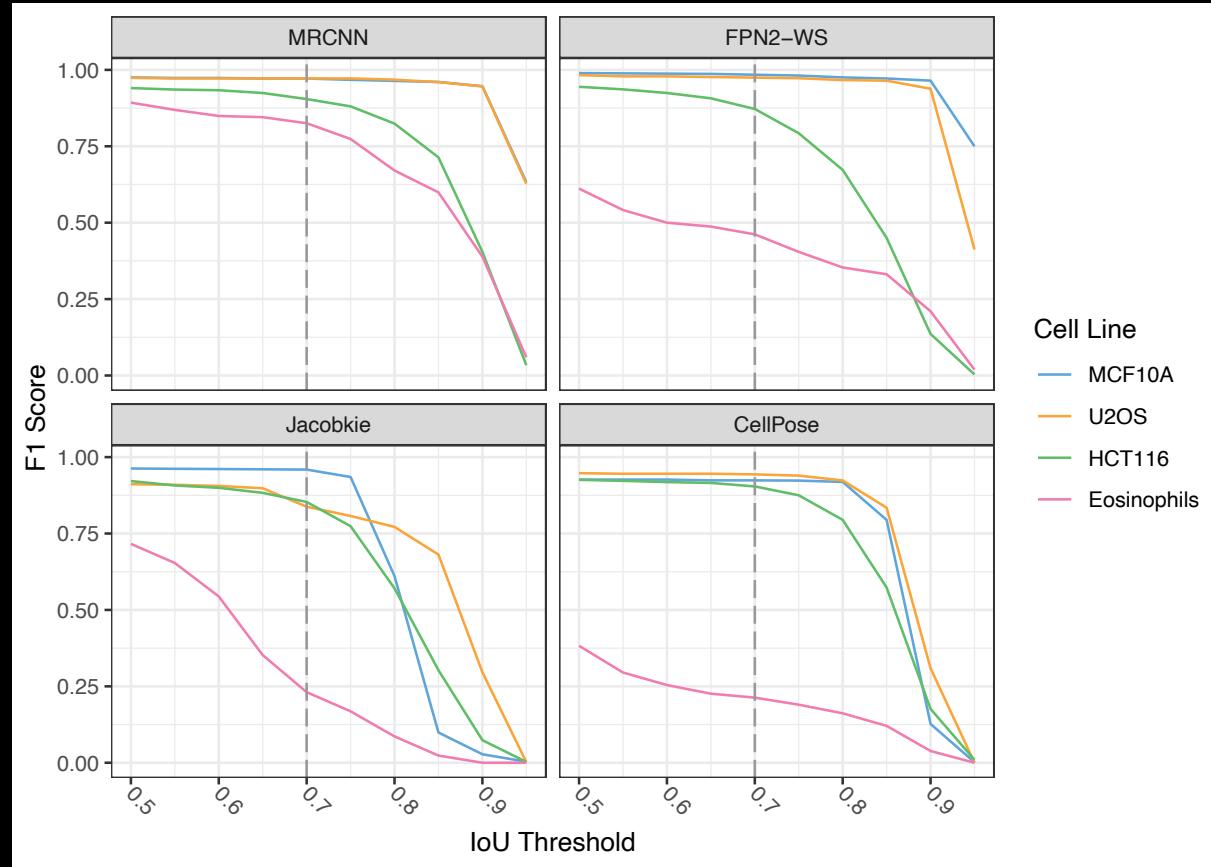
# Imjoy



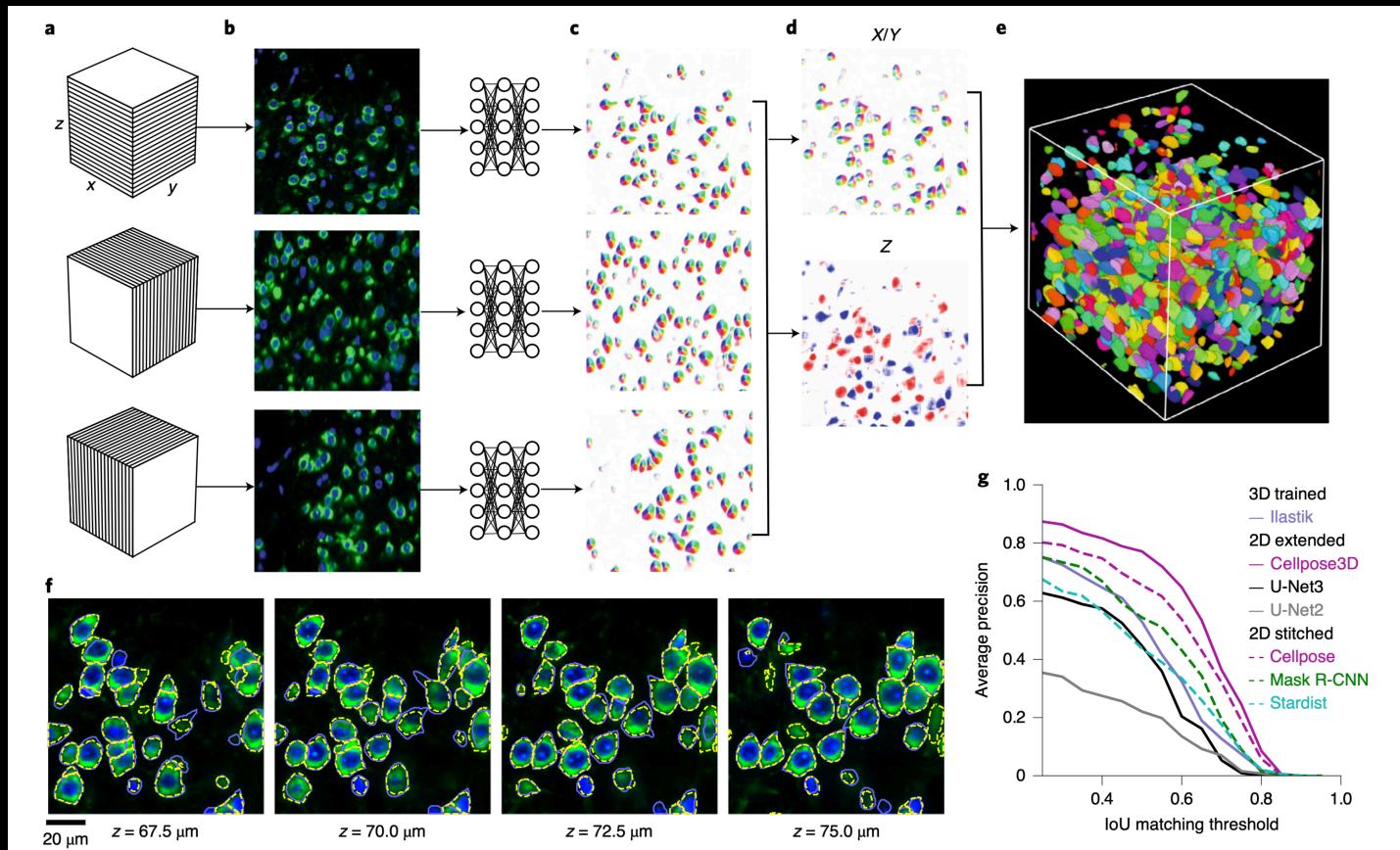
# CellPose: 2D Segmentation



# CellPose Works “Out of the box”

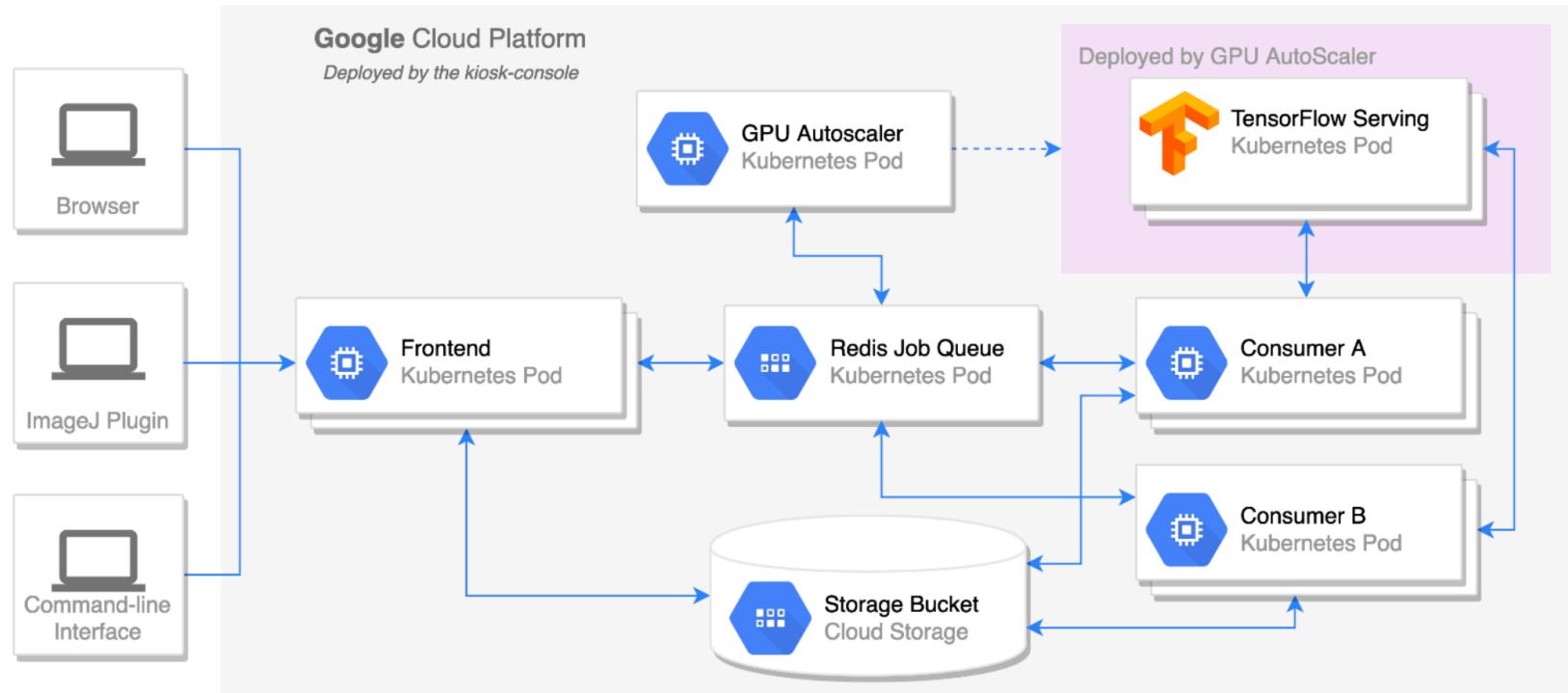


# CellPose: 3D Segmentation



# Better Tools to Serve Models: Deep Cell Kiosk

## DeepCell Deployment Kiosk Architecture



## Summary 2)

- Rapid improvements in making DL more accessible for biologists, larger curated datasets, better model architectures, higher-throughput at inference
- Biologists should pair up with ML/DL experts

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J. Sung

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